

Ocean Pollution Prevention: It's Up to Us

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This pamphlet tells you how to prevent ocean pollution from "stormwater" or "urban runoff."

Rain water mixed with urban pollutants creates stormwater pollution. The pollutants include: oil and other automotive fluids, paint and construction debris, yard and pet wastes, pesticides and litter.

Urban runoff pollution flows to the ocean through the storm drain system. In San Gabriel, there are many miles of pipes that take water and debris straight to the ocean. Each day many gallons of polluted urban runoff enter the ocean untreated, leaving toxic chemicals in our surf and tons of trash on our beaches.

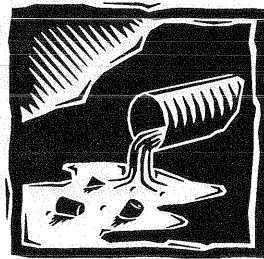
Urban runoff pollution contaminates the ocean, closes beaches, harms aquatic life and increases the risk of inland flooding by clogging gutters and catch basins.

These Best Management Practices (BMPs) will ensure a cleaner ocean and city.

Roadwork & Paving Problems

Road paving, surfacing and pavement removal activities contribute to urban runoff pollution because they take place right in the street, where urban runoff contamination can result from asphalt, saw-cut slurry or excavated material.

Rain or runoff can carry these toxic substances to the ocean through the storm drain system, posing a hazard to human and sea life.



Extra planning is required to store and dispose of materials properly and guard against stormwater and ocean pollution. This brochure tells you how.

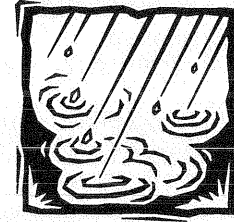
Solutions

Best management practices such as handling, storing and disposing of materials properly can prevent pollutants from entering the storm drains.



① General Business Practices

- **Keep materials out of the rain.**
Store them under cover, with temporary roofs or plastic sheets, protected from rainfall, runoff and the wind.
- **Schedule excavation and grading work for dry weather.**
- **Develop and implement erosion and sediment control plans for embankments.**
- **Recycle used oil, concrete, broken asphalt, etc.**



② Equipment Maintenance

- **Maintain all vehicles and heavy equipment.** Inspect frequently for leaks.
- **Conduct all vehicle/equipment maintenance and refueling at one location—away from storm drains.**
- **Perform major equipment/vehicle repairs and washings off site.**
- **Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment or parts.**



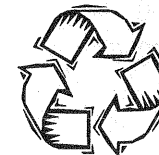
③ Asphalt & Concrete Removal

- After breaking up paving, be sure to remove all chunks and pieces. Recycle them at a crushing company. Use the referral numbers listed below.
- Dispose of small amounts of dry concrete in the trash.
- Make sure broken pavement does not come in contact with rainfall or runoff.
- Shovel or vacuum saw-cut slurry and remove from the site. For disposal information contact the L.A. County Department of Public Works at 800-552-5218.
- Cover or barricade storm drain openings during saw-cutting.



④ Asphalt & Concrete Disposal Options

Use a crushing company like those listed below to recycle cement, asphalt and porcelain rather than taking them to a landfill.



Blue Diamond
South Gate
800-300-6120

Copp Crushing
Anaheim, Temecula, Chino & Santa Fe Springs
562-802-2141

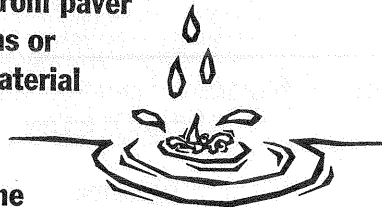
RJ Noble
Santa Ana
714-637-1550

⑤ During Construction

- Cover catch basins and maintenance holes when applying seal coat, slurry seal, fog seal, etc.
- Use check dams, ditches or berms to divert runoff around excavations.
- Never wash materials from exposed aggregate concrete, asphalt, or similar treatments into a street, gutter or storm drain. Collect and recycle, or legally dispose of.
- Collect and recycle excess abrasive gravel or sand. Call the Integrated Solid Waste Management Office to order a Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling Guide, (213) 237-1444.
- Avoid over-application by water trucks for dust control.

⑥ Spills

- Never hose down "dirty" pavement or surfaces. Clean up all spills and leaks using "dry" methods (with absorbent materials and/or rags), or dig up and remove contaminated soil. For disposal information call (800) 552-5218.
- Catch drips from paver with drip pans or absorbent material (cloth, rags, etc.) placed under machine when not in use.



Spill Response Agencies

City of San Gabriel
Department of Public Works
(626) 308-2825 7:00-3:30

City of San Gabriel
Department of Engineering
(626) 308-2809 8:30-5:00

City of San Gabriel
Fire Department
(626) 308-2880 24hrs/day

Recycling & Hazardous Waste Disposal

City of San Gabriel
Department of Engineering
(626) 308-2809

Los Angeles County
Department of Public Works
Recycling & Household Hazardous Waste Hotline
(800) 552-5218

To Report Illegal Dumping:

City of San Gabriel
Department of Engineering
(626) 308-2809

Los Angeles County
Department of Public Works
(888) CLEAN-LA

To Report a Clogged Catch Basin:

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Los Angeles County
Department of Public Works
(818) 458-HELP

This brochure is one of a series of pamphlets describing storm drain protection measures. Other pamphlets include:

Automotive Maintenance & Car Care

Food Service Industry

**General Construction &
Site Supervision**

**Heavy Equipment & Earth-
Moving Activities**

Landscaping, Gardening & Pest Control

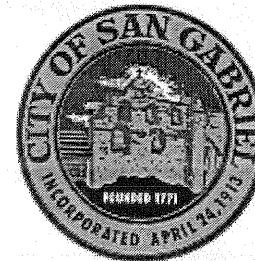
Home Repair & Remodeling

Painting

Roadwork & Paving

For more information about storm drain protection or additional brochures, call:

City of San Gabriel
Community Development Department
(626) 308-2809



Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs)



Roadwork & Paving

**Driveway/Sidewalk/Parking Lot/
Road Construction Crews**

Seal Coat Contractors

Construction Inspectors

General Contractors

**Operators of grading equipment,
paving machines, dump trucks
and cement mixers**

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This pamphlet tells you how to prevent ocean pollution from “stormwater” or “urban runoff.”

Rain, industrial and household water mixed with urban pollutants creates stormwater pollution. The pollutants include: oil and other automotive fluids, paint and construction debris, yard and pet wastes, pesticides and litter.

Urban runoff pollution flows to the ocean through the storm drain system — There are many miles of pipes that take water and debris straight from the streets to the ocean. Each day many gallons of polluted urban runoff enter the ocean untreated, leaving toxic chemicals in our surf and over tons of trash on our beaches.

Urban runoff pollution contaminates the ocean, closes beaches, harms aquatic life and increases the risk of inland flooding by clogging gutters and catch basins. Overall, stormwater pollution costs the community millions per year.

These Best Management Practices (BMPs) will ensure a cleaner ocean and city.

General Construction Problems

Construction sites are common sources of urban runoff pollution. Materials and wastes blown or washed into a street, gutter or storm drain flow directly to the ocean.

Sediment is the most common pollutant washed from worksites, creating multiple problems once it enters the ocean. Sediment clogs the gills of fish, blocks light transmission and increases ocean water temperature, all of which harm aquatic creatures and disturb the food chain upon which both fish and people depend.

Sediment also carries with it other worksite pollutants such as pesticides, cleaning solvents, cement wash, asphalt and car fluids like motor oil, grease and fuel. Thus, poorly maintained vehicles and heavy equipment leaking fuel and oil on the construction site also contribute to ocean pollution.

As a contractor, site supervisor, owner or operator of a site, you may be responsible for the environmental damage caused by your subcontractors or employees.

Solutions

Best management practices, such as handling, storing and disposing of materials properly prevents construction site pollutants from entering storm drains



① General Business Practices

- **Keep pollutants off exposed surfaces.** Place trash cans and recycling receptacles around the site.
- **Cover and maintain dumpsters.** Check frequently for leaks. Place dumpsters under a roof or cover with tarps or plastic sheeting. *Never clean a dumpster by hosing it down on site.*
- **Keep materials out of the rain.** Cover exposed piles of soil or construction materials with plastic sheeting or temporary roofs.
- **Designate one area for auto parking, vehicle refueling and routine equipment maintenance.** The designated area should be well away from gutters or storm drains. Make major repairs off site.
- **Make sure portable toilets are in good working order.** Check frequently for leaks.
- **Use as little water as possible for dust control.**



② Clean Up Spills

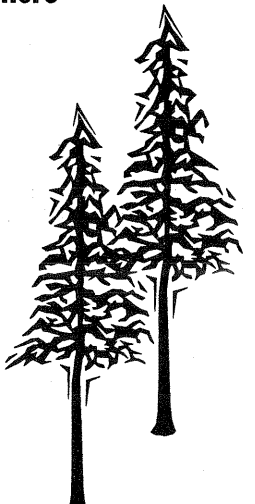
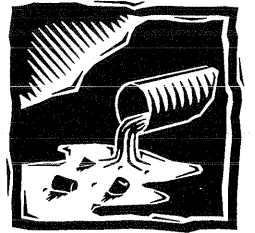
- **Clean up leaks, drips and other spills immediately.** This will prevent contaminated soil or residue on paved surfaces.
- **Never hose down "dirty" pavement or surfaces where materials have spilled.** Use dry cleanup methods whenever possible.



③ Advanced Planning to Prevent Pollution

An erosion control program, worked out before construction begins, prevents or minimizes most erosion and sedimentation problems.

- **Train your employees and subcontractors.** Make these brochures available to everyone working on site. Inform subcontractors about the stormwater requirements and their own responsibilities.
- **Schedule excavation and grading activities for dry weather periods.**
- **Control surface runoff to reduce erosion, especially during excavation.** Use drainage ditches to divert water flow.
- **Use gravel approaches to reduce soil compaction and limit the tracking of sediments into streets, where truck traffic is frequent.**
- **Prevent erosion by planting fast-growing annual and perennial grasses.** These will shield and bind the soil.
- **Do not remove trees or shrubs unnecessarily.** They help decrease erosion.



④ Handling Materials & Waste

Practice Source Reduction—minimize waste when ordering materials. Order only the amounts needed to complete the job.

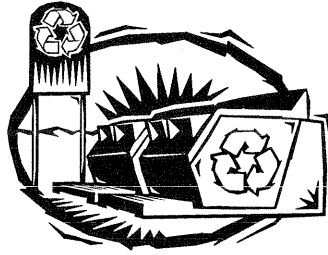
Use recycled and recyclable materials whenever possible.

Never bury waste materials or leave them in the street.

Dispose of all waste properly.

Many construction materials, including solvents, water-based paints, vehicle fluids, broken asphalt and concrete, wood, and cleared vegetation can be recycled.

Unrecyclable materials must be taken to an appropriate landfill or disposed of as hazardous waste. For disposal information, call the numbers listed on the back of this pamphlet.



⑤ Disposal Options

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Los Angeles County
Department of Public Works
10101 AEG FIELD

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Food Service Industry

General Construction & Site Supervision

Heavy Equipment & Earth-Moving Activities

Landscaping, Gardening & Pest Control

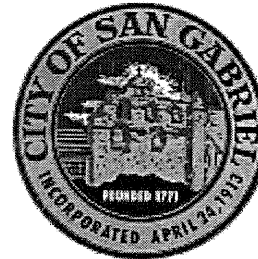
Home Repair & Remodeling

Painting

Roadwork & Paving

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Community Development Department
(626) 308-2809



Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs)



General Construction & Site Supervision

General Contractors
Construction Inspectors
Home Builders
Developers

Masons & Bricklayers
Patio Construction Workers
Sidewalk Construction Crews

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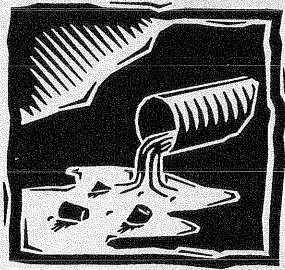
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Food Service Problems

The by-products of food-related businesses can harm the ocean and sea life if they enter the storm drain system. Food businesses can cause harm by putting food waste in leaky dumpsters, not cleaning up outdoor food or chemical spills, or by washing outdoor spills into the storm drain system.

Other routine activities such as cleaning oily vents and operating and maintaining delivery trucks are sources of pollution, unless proper precautions are taken. When it rains, motor oil that has dripped onto parking lots from business and customer vehicles is washed into the ocean via the storm drain system.



Oil and grease can clog fish gills and block oxygen from entering the water. Also, toxics found in oven and floor cleaners can, in high concentrations, harm aquatic life.

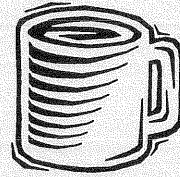
Solutions

① Keep Work Sites Clean

Best Management Practices such as handling, storing, and disposing of materials properly can prevent pollutants from entering the storm drain system.

② Minimize Wastes

Use non-disposable products. Serve food on ceramic dishware rather than paper, plastic or styrofoam and use cloth napkins rather than paper ones. If you must use disposable products, use paper instead of styrofoam.



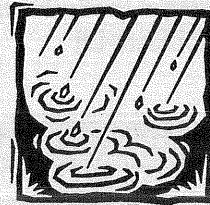
Buy the least toxic products available.

- Look for "non-toxic," "non-petroleum based," "free of ammonia, phosphates, dye or perfume," or "readily biodegradable" on the label.
- Avoid chlorinated compounds, petroleum distillates, phenols and formaldehyde.
- Use water-based products.
- Look for "recycled" and "recyclable" containers.

③ Parking Lot Drainage

Cover, repair or replace leaky dumpsters and compactors. Rain can wash oil, grease, and substances into the storm drain system.

Wash greasy equipment such as vents and vehicles before storing outside and only in designated wash areas properly connected to the sewer system with an appropriate oil/water separator (Industrial Waste Permit required).

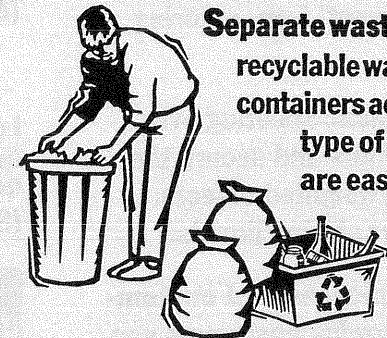


④ Recycle Wastes

Purchase recycled products. By doing so, you help ensure a use for the recyclable materials that people collect and recycle.

Recycle the following materials:

- Food waste (non-greasy, non-animal food waste can be composted)
- Paper and cardboard
- Container glass, aluminum, and tin
- Pallets and drums
- Oil and grease



Separate wastes. Keep your recyclable wastes in separate containers according to the type of material. They are easier to recycle if separated.

Recycle oil and grease wastes.

Never dump them down storm drains or on the ground. Look in the yellow pages for "Renderers" or call one of the disposal numbers listed on the back of this brochure.

⑤ Toxic Disposal

Toxic waste includes used cleaners, rags (soaked with solvents, floor cleaners, and detergents) and automotive products (such as anti-freeze, brake fluid, radiator flush and used batteries). For disposal information call: (800) 552-5218.



⑥ Employee & Client Education

Employees can help prevent pollution when you include urban runoff training in employee orientations and reviews. Promote these Best Management Practices (BMPs):

Storage containers should be regularly inspected and kept in good condition.

- Place materials inside rigid, durable, water-tight and rodent-proof containers with tight fitting covers.
- Store materials inside a building or build a covered area that is paved and designed to prevent runoff from entering storm drains.
- Place temporary plastic sheeting over materials or containers and secure the cover with ties and weighted objects. (Not appropriate for storing liquids.)

Post BMPs where employees and customers can see them. Showing customers you protect the ocean is good public relations.

Explain BMPs to other food businesses through your business associations or chambers of commerce.

Stencil storm drain inlets near the workplace with stencils that say "No Dumping: This drains to the ocean."



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Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs)



Food Service Industry

Restaurants

Grocery Stores

Bakeries

Food Producers & Distributors